

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

NO. 12

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by

A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE



AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unencumbered..	\$84,707 35	
Cash on hand and in Bank,	107,736 48	
Cash in the hands of Agents		
and in transit.....	184,402 45	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,		
semi-annual interest.....	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,		
M'tgage Bonds, 8 per cent.,		
semi-annual interest.....	10,000	11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,		
semi-annual interest.....	27,500	28,875 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad,		
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,		
7 per cent., semi-annual		
interest.....	40,000	40,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh,		
R. R., [3d Mt. Mortgage		
Bonds,] 7 per cent. semi-		
annual interest.....	25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,		
(2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,		
7 per cent., semi-annual		
interest.....	25,000	33,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,		
(2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,		
7 per cent., semi-annual		
interest.....	50,000	44,000 00
P. & W. & C. Railroad, (1st		
Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,		
7 per cent., semi-annual		
interest.....	30,000	30,600 00
P. & W. & C. Railroad, (2d		
Mort.) Mortgage Bonds,		
7 per cent., semi-annual		
interest.....	50,000	45,500 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie		
R. R. Second Mortgage		
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-		
annual interest.....	50,000	46,500 00
Hartford & N. H. R. Co.,		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per		
cent., semi-annual interest,		
.....	35,000	33,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,		
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,		
semi-annual interest.....	30,000	27,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co.,		
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,		
semi-annual interest.....	10,000	9,700 00
Little Miami Railroad Co.,		
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,		
semi-annual interest.....	3,000	3,000 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,		
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,		
semi-annual interest.....	50,000	48,750 00
Atlantic Dock Bonds, 7 per		
cent., semi-annual interest,		
.....	24,000	25,440 00
Chicago Chamber of Com-		
merce, 10 per cent. semi-		
annual interest.....	50,000	50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan,		
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-		
annual interest.....	25,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per		
cent., semi-annual int.....	25,000	26,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,		
6 per cent., semi-an-		
ual interest.....	25,000	23,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6		
per cent. semi-annual int.....	50,000	46,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per		
cent., semi-annual int.....	38,000	38,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent,		
semi-annual interest.....	16,000	16,480 00
Town of Hartford Bonds,		
[1858 & 1859,] 6 per cent.,		
annual interest.....	60,000	61,800 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per		
cent., quarterly.....	75,000	71,250 00
United States Coupon Bonds		
1874, 5 per cent., semi-an-		
ual interest.....	196,000	196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds		
1881, 6 per cent., semi-an-		
ual interest.....	182,500	201,662 00
United States [5-20s.] Cou-		
pon Bonds 1852, 6 per cent,		
semi-annual interest.....	233,800	243,152 00
U. S. Certificates of In-		
debtedness, 6 per cent.,		
semi-annual interest.....	4,000	4,000 00
U. S. Legal Tender 6 per		
cent. compound int. Notes		
Connecticut State Scrip, 6		
per cent. semi-annual in-		
terest.....	100,000	100,000 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 pr.		
cent., semi-annual interest,		
.....	170,000	163,200 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per		
cent., semi-annual interest,		
.....	50,000	48,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent,		
semi-annual interest.....	100,000	100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent,		
semi-annual interest.....	10,000	9,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. cent,		
semi-annual interest.....	25,000	23,750 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,		
semi-annual interest.....	12,000	11,400 00
Wis. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,		
quarterly interest.....	30,000	27,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,		
quarterly interest.....	31,000	31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 pr.		
cent., semi-annual interest,		
.....	76,000	56,240 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance		
Co., Scrip, 1864.....	6,750	6,750 50
600 Shares Hartford and N.		
Haven R. R. Co. Stock,		
300 Shares Conn. River R.		
R. Co. Stock.....	38,000	30,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Wor-		
cester R. R. Co. Stock.....	10,700	12,626 00
1000 Shares Cleveland and		
Toledo R. R. Co. Stock.....	50,000	50,000 00
250 Shares Pittsburg, Ft.W.		
& Chicago R. R. Com- pany Stock.....	25,000	24,500 00

500 Shares Phila. & Reading Railroad Company Stock,	25,000	24,250 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock.....	5,000	1,000 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk., Waterbury, Conn.....	5,000	5,500 00
50 Shares Stafford B'k S'tk., Stafford Sprng., Conn.....	5,000	5,000 00
35 Shares Eagle B'k S'tk., Providence, R. I.....	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revere B'k S'tk., Boston, Mass.....	20,000	22,600 00
100 Shares First National Bk S'tk., Boston, Mass.....	10,000	11,000 00
200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo.....	20,000	13,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.....	10,000	6,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.....	20,000	15,000 00
220 Shares Farmers and Me- chanics B'k S'tk., Phil. Pa.	22,000	26,400 00
500 Shares Hartford Nat. Bk Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn.....	50,000	71,000 00
440 Shares Farmers & Me- chanics Nat. Bank, Hart- ford, Conn.....	44,000	51,920 00
300 Shares Phenix Nat B'k, Hartford, Conn.....	30,000	39,900 00
250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.....	25,000	31,250 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k- ing Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	7,500	12,000 00
140 Shares Aetna Nat'l B'k S'tk., Hartford, Conn.....	14,000	14,840 00
200 Shares American Nat'l B'k S'tk., Hartford, Conn.....	10,000	10,600 00
200 Shares City Nat'l Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.....	20,000	22,200 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.....	10,000	12,500 00
200 Shares Nat'l B'k. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.....	10,000	9,000 00
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.....	10,000	10,400 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'tk., N. Y. City.....	40,000	45,600 00
300 Shares B'k of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City.....	30,000	40,500 00
800 Shares N.Y. B'kway B'k S'tk., N. Y. City.....	20,000	42,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drov- ers B'k S'tk., N. Y. City.....	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares Hanover B'k S'tk., N. Y. City.....	10,000	11,000 00
100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City.....	10,000	17,500 00
200 Shares Nat'l B'k of Com- merce Stock, N. Y. City.....	20,000	22,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City.....	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders B'k S'tk., N. Y. City	30,000	33,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City.....	10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market B'k S'tk., N. Y. City.....	20,000	22,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City.....	34,500	34,500 00
200 Shares Merchants' Ex- change B'k S'tk., N. Y. City	10,000	10,500 00
400 Shares Metropolitan N'l B'k Stock, N. Y. City.....	40,000	51,200 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City.....	41,000	43,870 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'tk., N. Y. City.....	20,000	27,000 00
300 Shares Nassau B'k S'tk., New York City.....	30,000	33,000 00
200 Shares North River B'k Stock, N. Y. City.....	10,000	12,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City.....	30,000	36,000 00
200 Shares B'k North Amer- ica S'tk., N. Y. City.....	20,000	22,000 00
200 Shares N'l B'k of the Re- public S'tk., N. Y. City.....	20,000	22,000 00
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City.....	20,000	17,000 00
400 Shares Peoples B'k S'tk., New York City.....	10,000	11,500 00
500 Shares Phenix B'k S'tk., N. Y. City.....	10,000	10,500 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.....	20,000	23,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City	15,000	29,250 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City.....	10,000	18,000 00
100 Shares Union Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City.....	10,000	10,000 00
Total assets of Company.....		\$3,850,351 75

LIABILITIES.	
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors.....	None.
Losses adjusted and not due.....	None.
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs.....	4,400 00
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.....	139,322 36
Total liabilities.....	\$134,912 31

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius
J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA INSURANCE
COMPANY, being severally sworn, de-
pose and say, each for himself, that the fore-
going is, a full, true and correct statement of
the affairs of the said Company, that the said In-
surance Company is the bona fide owner of at least
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND
DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in
Stocks and Bonds; and that the above described
investments, nor any part thereof, are made for
the benefit of any individual exercising authority
in the management of said Company, nor for any
other person or persons whatever; and that they
are the above described officers of the said Aetna
Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a
Justice of the Peace in and for said
County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,
this 3d day of July, 1865.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Frankfort, Ky., July 14, 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true
copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my
hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year
above written.

W. T. SAMUELS,
Auditor.

No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.

This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS,
as Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hart-
ford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has
filed in this office the statements and exhibits re-
quired by the provisions of an act, entitled "An
act to regulate the Agencies of Foreign Insurance
Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it hav-
ing been shown to the satisfaction of the under-
signed that said Company possessed of an actual
capital of at least one hundred and fifty thou-
sand dollars, as required by said act, the said
agent is hereby licensed and permitted to take
risks and transact business of insurance at his
office in Frankfort, for the term of one year
from the date hereof. But this license may be
revoked if it shall be made to appear to the
undersigned that since the filing of the statements
above referred to, the available capital of said
Company has been reduced below one hundred
and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

August 1, 1865-9.

MISCELLANY.

ODE TO MY NEW BONNET.

Soft triangle of straw and lace
That curves around my blushing face
With such a coy, bewitching grace
No mortal man would dream your place
Was on my head.
Your airy touch can scarcely press
The shape from curl or flowing tress,
So light, so next to nothingness,
You surely could not well be less
And be a bonnet.
A bit of straw adorned with leather,
A yard of lace, a spray of heather,
Some bangles and a tossing feather,
These trifles shaken all together—
Thus you were made.
No epe with starchy netting lined,
No buckram crown projects behind;
But streamers flutter in the wind;
There flows, in silken mesh confined,
My water-fall.
Yet most your dainty form I prize,
As sweeping back above mine eyes
It lets the drizzled hillocks rise,
Where underneath, in ambush lies
My pair of mice.
But when rough autumn winds sweep past,
Then can you shield me from the blast,
And round my neck a shelter cast
To keep me warm?
Alas, a summer friend are you,
And only kind while skies are blue;
I long have known the saying true—
Old friends are better than the new
When trouble comes.
So ere the dog-day heats be fled
Let me your flimsy glories spread;
For soon as winter whistles dread
I'll tie once more about my head
My old sear bonnet.

The Arabian Girl's Revenge.

A curious story is just now occupying the
coterie of the Faubourg St. Germain.
So e three or four months since the great
heir of the old Faubourg was made to beat
with a strange emotion. It was rumored
that the most beautiful of all its wealthy
heiresses—the most loved, and the most
courted, and the most admired—had sud-
denly taken the determination of entering
the Convent of the Visitation, at the Bar-
riere St. Jacques, after a severe illness
brought on by some mysterious cause, which
the whole of the Faubourg, although uniting
together all their curiosity, inquisitiveness
and penetration, had never been able to dis-
cover. The young lady had been upon the
point of marriage with a gentleman of stand-
ing and station in society, of equal rank
and fortune with herself, and of great reputa-
tion in the scientific world. He had trav-
elled much in the East. His work on Pal-
estine is the first of its kind yet published,
and altogether every excuse was made for
the deep affection he had inspired. As we
have said, the lover had travelled much in
the East, and there were the usual stories
concerning the mystery of the exquisitely
furnished *entresol* he inhabited in the Rue
de Verennes, into which not even his most
intimate friends had ever penetrated, and
whence he sometimes stirred not for weeks
together. Dark insinuations were some-
times ventured upon by the over-suspicious
in these matters. The mansion wherein he
had fitted up this retreat belongs to his
mother, who seldom visits Paris. The gar-
den is large and retired, and the neighbors
sometimes wondered at hearing on moon-
light nights a sound like that of a guitar
coming up from beneath the trees, accom-
panied by a weak, small voice, somewhat
shrill and nasal, but evidently expressive of
love, in the songs which it attempted to
render. Folks are generally very frank on
the subject of other people's faults, and
numberless were the kind remarks which
on the mystery being penetrated; but the
heirress, past the bloom of early youth, be-
gged permission to judge for herself. She
had been surrounded by suitors every since
she could remember, but had never been
really in love until this knight, artist, poet
and *avant* had appeared before her. The
day of the wedding drew near, and confi-
dence grew greater. Many times was the
young lady on the point of inquiring into
the secret which she fancied was the only
one he had kept from her, when suddenly,
and without preamble, the long-wished-for
yet dreaded moment arrived, and the lover,
with a noble candor which endeared him
all the more to his fiancée, confessed that a
great trouble was on his mind. He had
brought from Constantinople an Arabian
girl, who had attached herself to him so
fervently that he had suffered her to accom-
pany him home.
"My heart was free when I consented to
her request," said the lover—"I had not
seen you then. But now my views in life
are altered, and I must be rid, with honor,
of her presence."
The young lady was of a high and noble
mind, understanding all things, and there-
fore capable of forgiveness in all cases. She
pitied the girl, and pardoned the lover, and
was the first to propose what he had intend-
ed to ask—permission to convey the poor
stranger back again to her native land. The
separation would be but short, the meeting
doubly sweet, when the memory of such
noble sentiment would for ever after be
present to them both. The preparations
for departure were made, the marriage was
put off for six weeks longer, and the gaping
world was wisely left to make its own com-
ments upon the "originality" displayed by
both parties. Meanwhile the lover had been
compelled to break the matter gently to his
Eastern bride, who bore it with the calm
endurance taught with such success to the
slave loves of the harem, who expecting
nothing, exacting nothing, are supposed to
be capable of supporting all things. One
request only did she make. Like Rebecca,
she claimed to look, but once on Kowena's
face. She asked to see the new love whose
destiny had come across her own and un-
wittingly blighted her existence forever.
This one condition accepted, she was ready
to accompany her owner quietly away, and
would swear never to molest him more.
The demand was received with kind indul-
gence on the part of the lady. The looking
glass had told her that she had nought to
fear from comparison with any style of

beauty belonging to any clime or country,
and she looked upon the interview rather as
an amusement than otherwise. The very
evening of the departure it was therefore
fixed to take place. The carriage, laden
with the baggage, stopped beneath the gate-
way of the hotel where the young lady re-
sided. A female figure, veiled from head to
foot, alighted, and, leaning on the arm of
the gentleman, whose mien was sad and
serious, mounted the stairs, at the head of
which, all smiles and beaming benevolence,
stood the heroine.
No welcome could have been more cordial,
no greeting more warm. The little slave
was coaxed and pacified, and made to feel
that no kind of jealousy lurked at the bot-
tom of the Christian's soul. She gazed with
dark and envious admiration at the fair,
dazzling beauty of her rival, but she received
her caresses with something like grati-
tude nevertheless. At the moment of part-
ing, the heiress, superb and generous in all
things, drew the poor forlorn stranger to her
bosom, and placed round her neck a chain
of considerable value. At this the wretch-
ed girl seemed overcome, and she asked per-
mission to embrace the lady for so much
kindness. This was accorded right merrily.
The heiress bestowed a hearty kiss upon the
stranger, which the latter returned with such
usury that a slight scream escaped her lips,
and presently she laughed at her own ab-
surdity in having expressed pain at the lit-
tle scratch which had been made upon her
cheek by one of the spiked gold ornaments
of the oriental headdress worn by the stran-
ger. The lover departed with his charge,
but he always left uneasy after having be-
held the gloomy smile which had greeted
the single drop of blood which had followed
the wound! Soon after, as we have already
said, the lady was pronounced to be suffer-
ing from a strange disease. No one was
admitted near her the doctors were power-
less, the malady grew worse, and finally it
was declared that the patient had retired to
the Visitation, where the ladies possess a
certain remedy for cancer. But from the
convent she never meant to remove. Not
long ago she became a member of the sis-
terhood, and lo! at the banquet given on
Sunday last, she was the only one whose
veil was never lifted. They say that the
sight is frightful to behold, and that no one
could recognize in the hideous features which
the lady wears dresses every morning with
such paying care, the once lovely counten-
ance of the beautiful Ernestine de V—
The lover returned in all haste, but he
knew beforehand of the dreaded result. The
little slave must have been a prophetess, for
she had told him what would happen.

A ROMAN HERO.

In the war between Rome and Carthage,
the Consul Regulus was taken captive. He
was kept a close prisoner for two years, pin-
ing and sickening in his loneliness, while in
the meantime the war continued, and at last
a victory so decisive was gained by the Ro-
mans, that the people of Carthage were dis-
couraged, and resolved to ask terms of peace.
They thought that no one would be so read-
ily listened to at Rome as Regulus, and the
therefore sent him there with their envoys,
having first made him swear that he would
come back to his prison if there should nei-
ther be peace or an exchange of prisoners.
They little knew how much more a true
hearted Roman cared for his country than him-
self—for his word was for his life.
Worn and dejected, the captive warrior
came to the outside of the gates of his own
city, and there paused, refusing to enter. "I
am no longer a Roman citizen," he said; "I
am but the barbarians' slave, and the Senate
may not give audience to strangers within
the walls."

His wife Marcia ran out to greet him, with
his two sons, but he did not look up, and re-
ceived their caresses as one beneath their no-
tice, as a mere slave; and he continued in
spite of all entreaty, to remain outside the
city, and would not even go to the little farm
he had loved so well.

The Roman Senate, as he would not come
in to them, came out to hold their meeting
in the Campagna.

The ambassadors spoke first, then Regu-
lus, standing up said, as one repeating a task,
"Conscript fathers, being a slave to the Car-
thaginians, I come on the part of my mas-
ters to treat with you concerning peace and
an exchange of prisoners." He then turned
to go away with the ambassadors, as a stran-
ger might not be present at the deliberations
of the Senate. His old friends pressed him
to stay and give his opinion as a Senator
who had twice been Consul, but he refused
to degrade the dignity by claiming it; he
remained, though not taking his seat.

Then he spoke. He told the Senators to
persevere in the war. He said that he had
seen the distress of Carthage, and that a
peace would be only to her advantage, not to
that of Rome, and therefore he strongly ad-
vised that the war should continue. Then,
as to the exchange of prisoners,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865

Order from the Postmaster General—Mails Resumed in the Southwest.

The Postmaster General has just authorized the following important mail communication in the Southern States:

On the route from Mobile, Alabama, to Columbus, Kentucky, the mail service is ordered on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; from Mobile, Alabama, by Citrusville, Beata Road, State Line Station, Mississippi; Cuckaturn, Winchester, Waneboro, Red Bluff, Shoboto, De Soto, Quitman, Enterprise, Meridian, Maroon Station, Succorchie, Scooda, Wababak Station, Shugruth, Macon, Crawfordville, Arbeca, Marshens Station, Tibbi Station, West Point, Prairie Station, Egypt, Okalona, Verona, Tupelo, Salillo, Baldwin, Booneville, Rienzi, Corinth, Purdy, Tennessee; Montezuma, Mount Pierson, Jackson, Gadsden, Humboldt, Trenton, Dyder's Station, Pemberton Depot, County Line, Crockett Station, Troy Station, Union City State Line, Kentucky; Coyes Landing, and Moscow, to Columbus, 472 miles and back, daily, or as much oftener as the trains may run if required, and allow compensation at the rate of \$100 per mile, per annum, until the 30th of June, 1866, subject to reduction pro rata, if less than daily service be performed, or if any portion of the route be omitted on account of the non-completion of the road on the route from Columbus, Kentucky, to Artesia.

Mail service is ordered with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for transportation of the mail from Columbus to Artesia, fourteen miles, six times a week, and allowed compensation at the rate of fifty dollars per mile per annum, until the 30th of June, 1866.

On the route from Jackson, Tennessee, to Cairo, Illinois, mail service is ordered with Charles Latimer, for the conveyance of the mail between Cairo, Illinois, and Columbus, Kentucky, as often as may be required, to connect with the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Railroad, and allow compensation at the rate of seventy-five dollars per mile per annum, until the 30th of June, 1866.

Italy.

There has never been a good understanding between the government of Pius IX. and that of Victor Emanuel. From the time when the king, soon after his accession to the throne, secularized the property of the church, and took from the clergy the exclusive control of education, the pope has not ceased to regard him as an enemy of religion, and of the Roman Catholic church. Though it is more than ten years since Victor Emanuel was excommunicated for these first encroachments upon the ecclesiastical prerogatives of Rome, the subsequent events of Italian history have tended to deepen, rather than to assuage, the feeling then excited in the bosom of his holiness. The formation of the kingdom of Italy, including not only Lombardy, but Tuscany, Naples, and even the greater portion of the states of the church, and the consciousness that, whatever be the declared purpose of the Italian government, the ardent desire of the people is that Rome should be occupied and proclaimed as the capital of the new power, have only the more exasperated the pontifical authorities. Nor is the character of the crisis the least mitigated in their eyes by the fact that their tenure of Rome, and their freedom to act there in any manner, except by the sufferance of the prince they abominate, is due to the presence of a French army under the orders of Napoleon, whom they distrust and despise.

Nevertheless, it is no secret that negotiations have for several months been going on between the cabinet of Turin and the cabinet of the Vatican, and the hopes of the more moderate liberals of Europe have been much animated by the apparent possibility of a reconciliation. The starting point of the undertaking appears to have been found in the fact that seventy Italian bishops are vacant. These cannot be filled without the consent of both the government of Italy and the papal see. The vacancy of so great a number of important ecclesiastical dignities is the cause of much inconvenience, both at Florence and at Rome. Our readers can clearly understand that it is no trifle in a country like Italy that all episcopal functions are suspended in seventy extensive and populous districts. The people suffer and murmur at the privation; and the interests of neither kingdom or papacy are subserved; though probably of the two the papacy is the greater sufferer.

The initiative in the attempt at a settlement is said to have proceeded from the pope. His holiness applied directly, and without special ceremony, to Victor Emanuel, requesting him to send a confidential envoy to Rome. The Commander Vegazzi was selected and sent accordingly, and communications have been constant between him and Cardinal Antonelli. The Italian government has, we believe, proposed to guarantee to the papal see the secure possession of the city of Rome and its immediate dependencies; to protect the independence of the pope; and to furnish to his holiness, in consideration of recognition of the kingdom of Italy, the formal renunciation of every claim to the former provinces of the church which now constitute a portion of the kingdom, and the withdrawal of all countenance to the king of Naples or other pretenders, an annual revenue that shall be an ample equivalent for all that the pope is asked to concede. Along with this proposal, Vegazzi offered to negotiate a concordat regulating the appointment of Italian bishops, whereby the king should nominate and the pope confirm them.

The papal see has, we believe, shown throughout the transactions, a steady disposition to yield none of the important points required by Victor Emanuel. The pope was especially unwilling to renounce the title to the lost provinces. In fact, he would consent to little else except an arrangement respecting the bishops. Accordingly, the attempt has resulted in nothing except to prove that it is not now possible for the two governments to arrive at an agreement.

It has been alleged that the French emperor has threatened to withdraw his troops from Rome in the event of this failure, but we presume they will remain there. We do Pius IX. but justice, however, when we say that his decisions are not formed from regard to their external consequences. He would refuse the offers of Victor Emanuel with equal firmness, whether their refusal would lose him the possession of Rome or not.—Chicago Republican.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced inoculation into England, from Turkey, about the year 1718. It was first tried upon criminals, until its success was carefully tested.

The Late Rebellion, and the Lack of True Inspiration in Those who Rebelled.

The complete ending of the rebellion continues to puzzle those European publicists, who had so long ago determined the issue of the conflict by the logic of history, and an invincible array of precedents. It is yet all but impossible for them to realize the fact that a territory of so vast extent, of such exhaustless resources, with such variety in surface and geographical character, such strength of strategic position, fertility in supplies, facilities of intercommunication, numbering so large a population, occupied by a people possessing an extraordinary military and aristocratic basis of political institutions, on which the whole framework of society rested, could be reduced to submission by any possible force of arms. The trouble with these foreign diviners was their failure to see that we were making, instead of following history, and creating, instead of accepting precedents.

Yet, it is doubtless true, that a large body of the people of the Southern States believed they could be free from the Union, if they would, and appealed, like their European advocates, for the sustenance of their faith to history and internal conviction. It was this persuasion which drove such civilians as Stephens and such soldiers as Johnston into the war, and filled really able Southern journalism with invectives against the "folly and madness" of the North, in dreaming she could coerce seven millions of brave people into obedience to the National Government. The same faith found sufficient root here to disturb us in the North for a time. But the result was that it made the government—in time—watchful and sober, as well as resolute, and toned popular excitement down to stern patriotic devotion, although we had to encounter all the while the timid and selfish among that class of our people who raised a periodical cry for an armistice, and peace at any price.

The secret of our strength in defiance of all the discouraging arguments offered to prove that we should fail, lay in the fact that the great body of the American people believed that the South lacked a good cause for which to fight. An army may battle for its flag alone, but a nation must have a principle at stake. It was precisely because the South had no tyranny to be free from, that she never could get to the point of voluntary self-sacrifice, stubborn as was her resistance for the time, which might have assured her freedom. To bring out such virtuous immolation to principle, the principle must be worth the offering. An institution repugnant to the spirit of progress and of the age, an institution offensive to humanity, in all ages, could not furnish the required stimulus. The project to found a new republic, as Mr. Stephens said, with slavery as a cornerstone, did not yield a motive ample enough. Nor did the scheme to tear asunder our glorious Union—to gratify the vanity, passion and ambition of a privileged class—suffice. When the tyranny, covetousness and selfishness of the rebel leaders at length came to be exposed, in the progress of the war, the halo which surrounded the personal figures of their chiefs failed to attract the Southern people; and the rebellion, losing "the motive and the cue for passion" which it started with, fell through even more rapidly than it broke upon the country.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Santa Anna Upon the Empire.

Old Santa Anna, if the report is not a fabrication, is out against Maximilian, and an empire in Mexico, and wants the people to rally in favor of democracy. Santa Anna is in his element when he is stirring up political revolution, but his history will not inspire much confidence in his new-born zeal for democracy. He set out in his political and military career by expelling the Spanish royalists from Vera Cruz, and was deposed by Iturbide, who made himself Emperor. Santa Anna, at the head of the Republican party, succeeded against the Imperialists. He raised an insurrection against Pedraza.

A few years later he raised another against Bustamante, in favor of Pedraza. Scarcely in the Presidency, he made himself Dictator. From that time until he was expelled the country he was the fomentor of revolution when out of power, and the asserter of absolute power when in, his last official position being President for life, with power to appoint his successor. In his younger days he was the ablest of Mexican generals and the ablest of Mexican politicians, and if he were thirty years younger, might successfully clear out the French-Austrian empire, and establish his own instead. The burden of Santa Anna's complaint against Maximilian is that he has introduced a new element of discord, has impoverished the treasury, contemned the national dignity, &c., and he calls upon all parties favorable to liberty to unite for its restoration, against the vassal of a foreign potentate.

He declares that he himself is not the enemy of the democracy, but only of its excesses, and reminds the Mexican that he was the founder of the Republic. Santa Anna, probably, sees mischief brewing against the Empire, and he wants to be in at the death. But the Mexican Liberals have nothing to do with such a disorganizer, who only two years ago, publicly approved of Maximilian's intentions in Mexico. The accounts from Mexico confirm the Liberal view of the condition of affairs in Mexico. Maximilian, instead of advancing an army to the Rio Grande to repel anticipated assaults from the United States, has not enough force to maintain peace and order in the country under the immediate charge of his bayonets.

BOBBING AROUND.—The old Democracy, a party that stinks in the nostrils of every loyal man, *per se*, in the country, is bobbing around again. Its leaders are coaxing, wooing and flattering President Johnson, hoping, as the phrase goes, to "Tylerize" him. That is, they would have him prove traitor to the party that elected him, just as John Tyler did upon succeeding to the Presidency upon the death of Harrison. Others are endeavoring to engineer Gen. Sherman upon the track, while others again, strange as it may appear, are endeavoring to put the party on a negro suffrage platform, and thus hope to take the wind out of the sails of the Republican party.

In all of these games of strategy, they will lose. President Johnson is not a John Tyler. He is made of sterner material. His foot is down upon all rebels, and in saying this we mean to say that it is down upon the neck of the old Buchanan Democracy of this country. Gen. Sherman positively refuses to be considered an aspirant either for the gubernatorial Chair of Ohio, or the Presidency. Poor Democracy! you long for the flesh-pots of Egypt! you can never possess them again. Slavery is dead, and Democracy, in a partisan sense, died with it.—St. Louis News.

Justice Coming Home.

Students at the United States naval academies are not permitted to marry, but some time since, before the naval school was removed from Annapolis, an amorous cadet, unwilling to defer his happiness till the receipt of his commission, ventured upon a private marriage with a young beauty of the place. Nothing remained but to keep the secret. The preacher knew nothing of this, however, and curiously let the mouse out of the trap, so that an old professor, who disliked cadets because they besieged in squads a certain pretty daughter he had, ascertained the fact without ascertaining but one of the names, and he court-martialed the cadet immediately. Despite the personal entreaties of the youth, the case was brought up. He acknowledged the fact, pleaded guilty and fell back upon the mercy of the court. The old professor, however, sternly objected; he stood upon law and good policy, and called for the lad's dismissal.

"You will take the bread out of my wife's mouth," said the cadet.

"I don't care," said the professor; "let justice be done, though the larder be empty."

"Do you know the lady's name?" urged the cadet.

"I don't want to know it; she isn't the criminal; it is you."

"My wife is your daughter!"

The old gentleman was overwhelmed with rage and shame. The court, acting upon his suggestion, and partly with a sly malice struck the cadet's name from the rolls. So the old gentleman had to pay, for a time, the expenses of both daughter and son-in-law. The lad got back in the navy during the rebellion and rendered a good account of himself.

Extensive Silk and Wine Growing Proposition.

A proposition has been made to the Agricultural Bureau by Attilia Valtellina, of Lombardy, Italy, to colonize eighty-two Italians in the State of New York or New Jersey, for the purpose of raising silks and wines. The proposer agrees to furnish one million grapevines and ten thousand mulberry trees, and will transport the laborers to this country for \$40,000, one-half to be expended in the purchase of vines, trees, silk worms, implements and other expenses. He says he has a perfect knowledge of the business, and that such a farm or plantation could be put in operation in three or four months. The first two years the production would be nominal, but the third it would pay a profit, and the fifth year he estimates the production at the enormous figure of \$800,000,000.

He says the climate of the States named is well adapted to the culture of wine and silks, and it only needs experienced workmen to develop the capabilities of the soil, which will render us entirely independent of foreign nations for wines and silks, which can be produced in this country as plentifully and as cheaply as in Italy. He refers to Hon. Geo. C. Marsh, American Consul at Turin, as a guarantor of his ability to perform what he proposes. The Agricultural Bureau having no authority to engage in enterprises of this kind, cannot entertain the proposition, but it is a matter well worthy the attention of capitalists.

J. C. Breckinridge on Cruelty.

There are few of us who have forgotten that famous, or rather that infamous address of John C. Breckinridge, when, having safely skeddaddled into the Confederate lines, he denounced President Lincoln in bitter and almost beastly language, and detailed what things were not to be done while the gallant sons of Kentucky could "make that State sing to the music of their rifles."

Allowance may be made for the exaggerated feelings which called forth such epithets four years ago, as we know how many men there are whose former denunciations of the North are now only a source of shame and vexation to themselves. But the times are altered. Men front to front on the field of battle learn mutual respect, and the accusations of the most violent become tempered by the stern logic of war. And, therefore, it is surprising that a man, even of the bad experience of John C. Breckinridge, reckless as we know him to be, should not at this hour have begun to perceive that the time has come for perfect truthfulness in stating the questions which brought on the war, and the questions to be settled, now that it is over. Mr. Breckinridge writes from Cuba whence, it is to be presumed, he wishes to return. As a preliminary to this return he does what? Act like a man beaten in fair fight and willing to own it? Not at all. He indulges in much the same talk as he used four years ago, and has the assurance to caution the government that "there can be no lasting peace founded upon cruelty and oppression."

Cruelty and oppression! Was it not cruelty and oppression that created that irrepressible conflict which has had so fearful a culmination? No one knows better that J. C. Breckinridge that the Government of the United States is neither cruel nor oppressive. It has forgiven, with a largeness of heart new in the history of nations, those who aimed the deadliest blows at the national life, forgiven with a liberality which may prove in many such cases as that of John C. Breckinridge, to have been misplaced. How many men are there whose cheeks mantle with shame now, who would have welcomed even a little cruelty if it made their cause more respectable before the world.

The day of war is over; that of reconstruction has arrived. With whom rests chiefly the possibility of a sincere peace and permanent Union? Not with the North clearly, for she has suffered and bled for the peace which only permanent union can give. Not with the North, for having fought for this peace, she only now cements it by a magnanimity which few at the South could ever have expected or hoped for. No, it is with the Southern people themselves that the matter rests. And if there were any wisdom left in them, the men who plunged the country into war would be the first to press forward and sue for forgiveness. This bluster about cruelty is the resource of madmen. The records of the war are full of horrors which will be an inexhaustible mine for historian and philosopher. Time is sure to fix the guilt where it belongs; and John C. Breckinridge, who would quit cursing and take to prayer—prayer that their hearts may be humbled and their vision cleared; prayer, that with forgiveness of those who brought about the great American rebellion, may come forgetfulness of their crimes.

[N. Y. Times.]

Of one thousand infants fed by their mothers' milk not above three hundred die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, five hundred die.

A Wise Reform.

The French Empire has been to Algiers to see for himself why French civilization and French military rule cannot convert that country into a well governed and flourishing colony. He soon learned from the people themselves the errors of government which made the people dissatisfied, and determined wisely to reform them altogether. So soon as he got home he took the matter in hand, and has published his programme, which dispenses with the military authority for civil purposes, and gives the Algerines the same civil law that Frenchmen have in Paris, or any other part of France. Expenditures on fortifications and military posts are to be stopped, local self-government encouraged, the religion of the Algerines to be respected, frontier custom houses abolished, ports to be abolished, ports to be thrown open free, and everything done to make the people self-dependent and self-supporting. The Emperor thinks that by these means he will create in Algiers a respect for France and his own power, by showing how they can be useful and beneficial to the Algerines in extending their privileges, enlarging their liberties, and giving a wide and liberal scope to individual enterprise, instead of keeping them subject to the bayonet, and discontented with the restrictions imposed upon their freedom, with the humiliation natural to a proud spirited people, who are made to feel daily that they are a conquered people, not the equals of their conquerors.—Cin. Times.

The Southern Press.

We receive exchanges from North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and read them with considerable interest. As a general thing, they profess to regard the result of the war as a verdict against secession and slavery, and advise the people to so recognize and abide by it. The greater portion of them seem to be honest and sincere. There are more indications of smouldering disloyalty in the State of Virginia, than in the press of any other State. The loss of the great source of revenue, slavery, goes extremely hard with the representatives of Virginia sentiment, more so than we would have expected. Occasionally in other States some newspaper betrays a latent spirit of rebellion, when the subject of slavery is mentioned, as did the Clarksville (Texas) Standard, when, in publishing certain general orders of Gen. Grant, it said: "Our citizens will perceive, the negroes are declared free. This declaration certainly does not legally free the negroes. It is a process of emancipation unknown to the Constitution, and without legitimate effect." But these instances are rare, and must not be accepted as reflections of the majority, who are wise enough to know that slavery is at an end, and that they must accommodate themselves to the changed relations of the negro and the white man. On the whole, so far as we can judge of the temper of the Southern people, we regard it as extremely encouraging. The press, at any rate, is disposed to do its duty, and we feel confident the people are or will be with them.

—Nash. Union.

A correspondent, writing from Richmond relates an incident, as follows:

"Talking of oaths reminds me of a local joke, which my pen cannot resist recording. A modest young country girl, on applying for rations to one of our relief agents, a few days ago, was asked if she had ever taken the oath. 'No, indeed,' was her terrified reply, 'I never swore in all my life.' 'But you must take the oath, my good girl,' said the agent, 'or I cannot give you the rations.' 'No, indeed, I can't, sir,' said the girl; 'mother always taught me never to swear.' The agent mildly persisted, and the maiden as pertinaciously refused all attempts at persuasion, until, overcome at last by the conflict between necessity and her high sense of moral duty, she stammered out, with downcast lids, 'Well, sir, if you will make me do such a horrid, wicked thing—I am the Yankee!'"

The Steam Ram Dunderberg.

The dimensions of the steam ram Dunderberg, launched at New York on Saturday last, are as follows: Extreme length 380 feet, breadth of beam 68 feet, depth of hold to gun deck 21 feet, depth to casemate deck 29 feet, tonnage displacement 7,000, exceeding any other vessel of her class in the world.

The frames and floor are all of oak, hewed and planed so as to fit together solidly and then caulked. The sides are of timber in several thicknesses, varying from 24 feet at bilge to 7 feet at gun deck. She will mount four 15-inch and twelve 11-inch guns (the Dictator, it will be remembered, mounted but two 15-inch guns). The iron-clad plating extends six feet below the water line, and is 3½ inches thick.

The casemate is of solid timber 3½ feet thick; the plating of same, 4½ inches thick; the top of casemate and the main dock outside it is covered with iron plating. In the engagement between the rebel ram Merrimac and our first Monitor, it will be remembered that the back of the former broke off when they struck each other. In the construction of the Dunderberg the prow is built solid to the length of 50 feet, and upon this is secured the iron beak or ram of wrought iron, extending forward some 15 feet, and being also several feet below the surface of the water. It is the opinion of naval men that the work of the Dunderberg in this respect is of such strength and solid construction, as when collision takes place, to put the breaking off of the beak out of the question.

The machinery, consisting of engines, boiler, &c., from the Etna Iron Works, Livingston street, is of vast proportions. There are two horizontal direct acting engines, with cylinders of 100 inches in diameter and 45-inch stroke. The propeller is of brass, 21 feet diameter and weighs about 27,000 pounds. The main shaft is 21 inches diameter of wrought iron. The boilers are eight in number, of the horizontal tubular type with two tiers of furnaces one above the other, giving a continuous boiler front of 126 lineal feet, with a furnace front of 252 lineal feet. There are too donkey boilers, and several independent steam, bilge and fire pumps. The condenser is tubular, of Allen's patent, giving 12,000 square feet of surface. The condensing pumps are worked by independent engines, with steam cylinders of 30 inches diameter. By this means the main engines can run with greater velocity, not being embarrassed by the rapid working of the condensing pumps. The engines are fitted with an independent cut off, admitting of every grade of expansion between one-fourth and seven-eighths of the stroke.

The accommodations for crew will be very large, and their quarters well lighted and ventilated, while the officers' rooms will be fully equal to those of any first-class vessel of war.

Wiertz, the Andersonville Torturer.

The process of white-washing torturers, which began with G. E. Lamar, and which we some months ago warned the public against, goes on. Wiertz, the scoundrel who was "Hog" Winder's chief agent in torturing our men at Andersonville, is soon to be tried at Washington, for his crimes against the helpless Union prisoners under his charge.

We had not intended to say anything upon his case beforehand, but as we find a morning journal—the Daily News—making an attempt to whitewash him, and induce public sympathy for him and for "Hog" Winder as persecuted and misrepresented individuals, we feel ourselves at liberty to say that the guilt of Wiertz will be proved on trial, by the testimony not only of Union soldiers who suffered in the prison at his hands, but by that of Southern men, men of respectability and character, well known in their State, several of whom have voluntarily come North to be present at the trial and bear witness against the monster.

It will be proved by the testimony of these men that Wiertz caused the murder, in more than half a dozen cases, of unoffending prisoners; that his conduct was constantly of the most brutal and inhuman character, that he not only forced the guards to shoot prisoners without warning, but that in at least one case, for a slight misdemeanor, he caused two young men, prisoners, to be hanged without trial or preparation. They were seized about noon, and hanged the same afternoon.

It will be proved, too, that Wiertz, threatened with punishment, and covered with foul abuse, Southern men who, moved by the piteous suffering of the prisoners, or at the request of Northern friends, attempted to alleviate their miseries even in ever so slight a degree. It will be proved that no language was too foul nor any cruelty too inhuman for this wretch to vent upon the helpless prisoners in his power, and that the tortures he made them suffer, and the miserable deaths they died under his treatment, gave him constant satisfaction and pleasure.

In short, Davis and Lee had no more zealous torturer in their employment, and Winder no more faithful agent and assistant, than this Wiertz, the proof of whose efficiency may be seen at this day in the nineteen thousand graves at Andersonville.—N. Y. Evening Post, Monday.

THE BUILDER OF THE ALABAMA.—Mr. John Laird, who built the Alabama, has been re-elected to the House of Commons as member from Birkenhead. But he did not achieve this success without receiving numerous and hard hits on account of the share he took in building and fitting out the Alabama. Wherever he made a speech he was taunted with the cry of "Who built the Alabama?" At one public meeting he was so much badgered by these interrogations that he promised to answer them at the close of his address. There was then put in his hand the written question, read aloud to the meeting: "Did Mr. Laird know that while the Alabama was under construction that she was intended for the confederate service?" He concluded his speech, and then withdrew without attempting to justify himself for having violated the law and disobeyed the Queen's neutrality proclamation by building a vessel of war for piratical purposes, to prey upon the commerce of a country in amity with England.—Washington Republican.

In the human skeleton there are two hundred and fifty-two separate bones. Hard-working people sometimes have an extra number which are formed near the joints of the thumb, fore fingers and toes. They are useful in increasing the power wherever they grow.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 24th Monday in September, 1865. July 21—tf—p.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 18, 1865—5.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.) A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY., In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Professor R. W. Summers, and William T. Egbert,

Propose to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 24th Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired. August 8—2mos—11.

BRIGGS GOLD CO.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND. A Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, has been declared payable July 31st, 1865, to Shareholders of record July 25th, 1865. Transfer Books closed from July 25th to August 1st, 1865. WALTER E. LAWTON, TREASURER. Aug. 4—3t.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE CO.

FIRST DIVIDEND. A Dividend of Two Dollars per share, has been declared payable July 31st, 1865, to Shareholders of record July 27th, 1865. Transfer Books closed from July 27th to August 1st, 1865. WALTER E. LAWTON, TREASURER. Aug. 4—3t.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at my office until 1st September, next, for building

A WORK HOUSE,

Suitable for this city. I want plans, specifications, and estimates, reserving the right to accept or reject all, and not to be chargeable for any plan, specification, or estimate, unless the same be accepted and acted upon.

Any information in regard to the matter can be had by calling on me.

GEO. W. GWIN, Mayor
City of Frankfort.
Aug. 4, 1865—td.

NOTICE.

BY order of the creditors of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST,

County Court day—the following notes and accounts:

LIST OF NOTES.	
Bozette, W.	\$ 15 28
Bacon, Miss Sarah	26 60
Bacon, Miss Sarah	14 51
Bacon, Miss Sarah	14 85
Brown, Orlando	413 55
Chambers, Jane & Marg.	23 96
Cammack, A. G.	67 37
Craig, Will	9 02
Coit, Gabe	32 45
Cox, Thornton M.	40 00
Coddington, Rob't.	6 37
Collins, R. (Sauder's notes).	15 08
DeHoney, M. A.	25 17
Duval, M. M.	2 50
Emporium Stock,	1 share
Flynn, W. T.	33 93
Graham, C. G.	20 00
Goodwin, H. G.	19 40
Green, H. S.	9 90
Henderson, John	90
Hasset, E. D.	25 25
Hambleton, T. G.	13 46
Harris, Chas. H.	70 14
Harris, Chas. H.	30 52
Herbert, Geo.	15 05
Jones, Thos.	9 04
Johnson, C. B.	49 61
Julian, John J.	35 77
Kersey, S.	64 78
King, R. H.	36 62
Keenon, J. G.	250 00
Lewis, J. M.	1 00
Lee, Will.	1 61
Leonard, Chas. G.	30 44
Link, W. R.	44 10
Lobban, E. M.	44 02
Mayhall, P. M.	46 10
Mayhall, P. M.	12 00
Martin, Lucy A.	69 47
Melchoir, John C.	292 27
Milam, W. H.	6 34
McKee, A. R.	23 33
Major, P. U.	29 97
Neat, A (2 notes).	23 15
Phythian, Chas. E.	14 45
Phythian, John L.	200 00
Phythian, Chas. G.	2 50
Phythian, John L. (adm'r).	164 86
Payne, P.	5 30
Peters, David A.	13 48
Russell, Robert.	3 10
Steele, R. C.	3 10
Settle, W. H.	192 52
Shannon, J. W.	12 18
Stephens, Walker	180 83
Sebree, R. B.	2 30
Todd, Dabney	159 00
Todd, John M.	61 28
Todd, John M. S.	12 22
Triplett, M. E.	132 23
Woodson, R. K.	20 32
Young, Berry S.	200 00

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865

Review of News.

The laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable is the great object of interest at present. On the morning of the 28th ult., the Great Eastern had paid out 500 miles of the cable with much success. The signals continued good and the weather was fine. The arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, is expected hourly. Great doubt exists as to the successful working of the cable for any length of time even if it is successfully laid and remains undamaged by the action of the sea. The theories in support of this doubt are of much force. But practice will soon test their truth.

Gov. Perry has issued his proclamation to the people of South Carolina, fixing the first Monday of September next as the day for election of delegates to a State Convention to be held at Columbia on the 13th of that month. The purpose of the Convention is "the altering or amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling, or making a new one, which will conform to the great changes that have taken place in that State, and be more in accordance with republican principles, as to equality of representation."

The rebel General Wade Hampton has written a letter discouraging the idea of the emigration of Southerners to foreign countries and recommending all who can do so to take the oath of allegiance.

The war against the Indians is to be pressed with great determination. General Dodge left Fort Leavenworth on the 3d inst., for Fort Kearney and Laramie. He is confident, with the forces now under his command, of putting a stop to Indian hostilities on the plains. The number of Indians now upon the war-path is very large.

The Philadelphia American says a proposition has been made to the Southern planters by English capitalists to supply the Southern people with goods, giving credit until the gathering of the crops, and taking produce in payment.

Merritt's Cavalry have arrived at Austin, Texas. The United States flag now floats over the Capitol of that State.

The English Election returns are complete. The result is the election of 367 Liberals and 290 Conservatives. The net Liberal gain is 27. The collection of Internal Revenue in the Third District of Kentucky, (Louisville) for July, amounted to \$618,096 88.

Mexican affairs are working badly for Maximilian. The French organs state that it will require one hundred thousand more men to destroy the bands of Juaristas. Risings of the people occur daily, and take larger dimensions. Gen. Alvarez, in the early part of July, inflicted a heavy blow upon the Imperialists at Yepalla, completely routing them and taking three pieces of artillery. Reports of French success are said to be unfounded.

President Johnson has pardoned Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina. The Bishop is at Rome at the present time. A lady of New Orleans, whose property had been confiscated, has also been pardoned and her property restored at the instance of Gen. Butler.

A treaty has just been formed among the leading South American States, providing for the common defense against foreign intervention in the affairs of either, each binding itself to non-intercourse with any nation attacking either. This treaty is intended to counteract the machinations of Napoleon and Maximilian, and is to be binding for fifteen years.

Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to muster out of service all volunteer troops in the Department of Texas that he thinks he can dispense with. Preference will be given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve.

The commander of the Department of Texas has been re-instructed to abstain from any intervention in the war between France and the republic of Mexico.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has more than enough money on hand to pay every dollar due the soldiers. Five millions will be sent out by the next steamer for New Orleans to pay the Texas troops. Capt. Drayton, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died in Washington on Friday last. He participated with Admiral Dupont in the taking of Port Royal and other important places. Capt. Drayton was a South Carolinian.

The Chili Congress has been for a fortnight considering Article 5 of their Constitution, which makes the Roman Catholic the religion of the Republic, to the exclusion of the public exercise of any other.

The Scotia, which sailed on Wednesday, took out for the European market about \$1,500,000 in 5, 20s.

The Late Election.

The result of the election in Franklin county is undoubtedly owing to the gross misrepresentations made by the Conservatives of the principles and intentions of the union party. Their speakers and workers were every where throughout the county and at all times, working not in the great cause of truth and for their country's good, but to prejudice the people against their country by raising the cry of "Abolitionism" against its friends. The only argument used against the Amendment, the only argument used in favor of the Conservative party was, "The Union party are Abolitionists." This was the sum and substance of every speech made in Franklin county by the Conservatives. The closing speech of the canvass, made by

the Conservative candidate for the Legislature, while represented, by the speaker to be grave argument with respect to the great question of the day, was nothing but a series of pettifogging variations on the theme, "The Union party are Abolitionists."

This assertion, so persistently and doggedly pressed, was used for the express and only purpose of prejudicing the minds of the people against the Union party and the Constitutional Amendment. In the sense in which the term "Abolitionist" is taken in Kentucky, in the sense in which the Conservative party meant that it should be taken, this assertion is as false as any word that ever proceeded out of the mouth of the father of lies himself. No man has made it in Kentucky but knew that the reason the Union men of the State favored the adoption of the Amendment was, that Kentucky might be benefited by it and that the peace and perpetuation of the Union might be assured. Their advocacy of the Amendment was not for the sake of the freedom of the negro, but for Kentucky and the Union's sake—they thought more of the white man than of the negro. And how was this self-sacrificing spirit, and the arguments used to show the necessity of the Amendment, met? By the cry of "Abolitionism, Abolitionism,"—this and nothing more.

The Conservative party well knew the hatred of the Kentuckian against the Abolitionism of the North. And in their zeal for place and power and their hatred of the Government, they went to work, coolly and deliberately, to play upon and excite that passion to the utmost. Hence every word spoken, every idea advanced, every appeal made was to the intent that this hatred might be excited to the highest pitch. Hence in their opposition to the Amendment, they carefully passed by the aim and views of the Union party and of the patriots of the Union in their advocacy of the Amendment as necessary to the interests of the State and Union, and merely seized hold upon and held up constantly before the people the fact of its freeing the negro.

With this, by an easy stretch of the imagination, they coupled the bugbears of negro suffrage, negro equality the wrongs of the white laborer which would follow upon taking from the slave owner the privilege of compelling the negro to work for nothing, and such like arguments, as they called them, as devoid of sense as they were of truth, and which never fell from the lips of a Conservative but that he knew them to be false when he used them. And these were plied continually until they had the desired effect—duped the ignorant.

Now to all this low appeal to passion and prejudice, add the fact that in every way the Conservatives carried favor with rebels and besought them for their votes, and gained them, in the very teeth of the expatriation act, and we have the reason of their success in Franklin county and elsewhere. The majority of the Conservative party are utterly disloyal and it was by their votes, coupled with those who were so vilely deluded by the bugbear of Abolitionism, that this treasonable party won the day. Take out the votes of known rebel aiders and abettors and returned rebel soldiers and Franklin county, in favor of the Amendment.

The Conservative party won the contest in Franklin by the grossest misrepresentations of the Union party and of the Constitutional Amendment, both in its letter and its spirit and its intent; by the lowest appeals to the lowest passions of the people; by taking advantage of the ignorance of the unlearned and credulous; by enforcing the non-binding power of the oath; by bribery and threats. May they enjoy their unspeakably dishonorable triumph.

We are collecting facts shewing the dishonest and corrupt and illegal means used by the Conservatives to gain the late election to the detriment of the interests both of Kentucky and of the Union. New evidences of this corruption are coming to hand daily. At the proper time and for the proper purpose these proofs of crime will be used. They will be of the most convicting and uncontested character. We also intend publishing a full list of the vote of the county in order that the people may see how grossly the Expatriation Act has been violated.

Traitors and the Oath.

At the polls on Monday, men known to be rebels and as coming under the provisions of the expatriation act took the oath and voted. Returned rebel soldiers, or men who left the county and went off with the rebel army voted. We mean in the county. In town they did not—they were too honorable to unite with home traitors in taking the oath and defiling their souls with the crime of perjury. Yet this base conduct was only in accordance with the doctrine of the Conservative party with regard to oaths of allegiance and of loyalty. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Edward Bates, of Missouri, and the leading Conservative papers have taught that the oath of loyalty is not binding on the taker of the oath. They look upon it as compulsory, and teach as an axiom of moral philosophy that a compulsory oath is never binding. There are two grave fallacies in this argument. In the first place the oath of loyalty required of citizens before they can vote is, in no sense of that term, compulsory. A rebel may refuse to vote without the violation of any principle on his part, or without incurring the least danger or further odium. In the second place it is by no means an axiom that a compulsory oath is not binding. Regulus, the Roman hero, took an oath to return to Carthage if the offered terms were not accepted by the Romans, and, in answer to the call of honor, he did return though he knew it was to torture and death. And in the sight of every man of honor he did right. The whole argument is false and it

is only used to gain the votes of traitors. It had that effect here. Rebels were told to vote regardless of the oath—they were told to take the oath as it was not binding.

And a vile argument yet was made use of. We have heard it asserted on good authority—the impression was floating around—that this doctrine was promulgated, that a rebel might and should take the oath and run the chance of being indicted for perjury. It was told them that if convicted by the Circuit Court, they could appeal to the Court of Appeals and there the Conservative party—have the majority and the judgment of the lower Court will be reversed. Is it any wonder that the oath was taken freely by known and avowed rebels? By this base means the Conservative party has succeeded. It has caused men to perjure themselves; it has itself become a participant in this most dishonorable of crimes that it might force the loyalty of Kentucky under its base rule. If such be the means used to gain that rule, what will that rule itself be?

"Serious argument."

The successful candidate for the Legislature in Franklin county asserted in his speech at the Court House on Saturday night last, that neither Maryland or Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional Amendment and that in all probability they never would. This was "serious argument in this most grave and vital contest," to show that Kentucky need not ratify the Amendment—that she was not called to it by her sister States. Now the argument may have been very serious and of great weight in the speaker's view, but the facts which he gave as its foundation are utterly false. The Constitutional Amendment has been ratified by both Maryland and Tennessee. By the Maryland Legislature on February 3, 1865, by a majority of one in the Senate and twenty-nine in the House, and in Tennessee on March 4, 1865, by both Houses without dissent. Was the speaker ignorant of this? If he was, his party should certainly qualify him for his seat in the Legislature by sending him to a primary school in the interim. If he was not, they had better procure him a place in some Sabbath school, where he may be taught the Ninth Commandment with its meaning and intent. But ignorant or not, the speaker doubtless caught some votes by the assertion and argument—and that was all he meant by it.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The British Government—says the N. Y. Times—continues to discuss the late American war, and the questions growing out of it with the French Government. The results jointly arrived at, or at least some of them, are communicated to the American Government. Earl Russell, it now seems, has authoritatively pronounced the opinion that vessels formerly belonging to the Southern Confederacy, and not lawfully transferred to other owners before the total cessation of hostilities, may be claimed as public property by the United States, if found in any British waters; and any counter claim must be decided in ordinary course of law by the civil tribunals. To the British Minister at Washington Earl Russell writes that an enemy's commissioned ships of war cannot, during the continuance of war, be relieved from risk of capture and condemnation by any sale or transfer to a neutral.

The first of these opinions is fair and just and accords with the action of the Spanish Government in delivering up the Stonewall. The second opinion, although late in promulgation, will be of value in the peaceable settlement of cases arising before our courts of law.

The great national arms manufactory at Springfield, Massachusetts, has, like other establishments which flourished during the rebellion, experienced great changes with its suppression. Since the close of the war, of the three thousand men constantly employed there during the last two years of its continuance over two thousand have been discharged. While the war lasted one hundred and eighty thousand dollars were required monthly to pay the workmen's wages, and one thousand guns were turned out daily. No more of the old and celebrated pattern of Springfield muskets are to be manufactured. Two hundred and fifty thousand of them are now stored in the arsenal, and fifty thousand were recently sent to the arsenal at Columbus, Ohio.

The London News publishes a table, showing that over \$65,000,000 were sent by immigrants in this country, to their friends in Great Britain, between the years 1848 and 1864. This was the real emigrant aid fund. During the four years of the war, over \$8,000,000 were thus sent to that country. The News adds: "Here we have the explanation, which our Tory orators have been trying so hard not to see, of the emigration to America. While the great war in that Republic was going on, and they were running about proclaiming that it was a ruined, God-forsaken country, those who had gone out from us and were living there, were sending home £1,636,844 to enable their brothers, fathers, and sisters' husbands to join them and share their prosperity."

Attorney General Bowden, of Virginia, in response to a communication of inquiry from Gov. Pierpont, has given his official opinion that under the present constitution of that State persons who held office under the rebel government, either State or "national," are not now eligible to any office in the Commonwealth. Those men who may have held merely county offices under rebel rule, it is decided, are not subject to this ineligibility.

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d ult., learns from a well-informed member of the press that the people of that State have universally accepted the political situation and settled down in their old peaceful pursuits. He thinks, from observation in the interior, of the country that a much larger breadth of ground has been planted in cotton than is generally supposed. The plant is everywhere healthy and vigorous, and no destructive insects have yet made their appearance among it. Corn is splendid; immense fields wave rich with it, and the harvest will be much larger than ever gathered before. New flour and wheat were long since in the market, and the people will have plenty wherewith to drive the wolf from the door, and a surplus for market. The people of Central Alabama are looking with great interest to the repair of the Jackson and Southern Railroads. At the present time, in order to reach New Orleans, they have to go first to Mobile. When the Jackson and Southern Roads are fully repaired, they will have through conveyance by way of Jackson, from Selma to New Orleans. In the name of the people of Alabama, the Picayune urges on these repairs. At present they are practically cut off from the principal commercial city of the South, as they are from the East by the destruction of the Georgia roads.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—Governor Pierpont's official notice to the people and county officers of Virginia, says the Cincinnati Times, is firm, but temperate and dignified. He directs their attention to the provision of the State Constitution, which declares that no person shall vote or hold office under the Constitution who has held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or any rebellious State Government, or been member of the Rebel Congress, or a member of any of the State Legislatures in rebellion against the Government.

To this list of disqualified persons the existing county organizations are excepted for the purpose of getting the new machinery in working order.

Governor Pierpont refuses to commission any person disqualified by law, so that no apprehension need be entertained of Rebels holding—though they may be elected to—office.

We trust that the Governor may be correct in attributing the election of disqualified persons to an error on the part of the judges and the people. "I take it for granted," says he "that this seeming disrespect for the Constitution has arisen from a want of proper consideration. I am loth to believe that it has been done in any instance through any disrespect for the Constitution and laws of the State, but I feel it incumbent on me to see that the organic law of the State is enforced."

Statement of the National Debt.

The official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books, Treasurer's return and requisitions in the Treasurer's Department, on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be \$2,757,253,275 86, divided thus:

Debt bearing interest in coin, is \$1,108,662,641 80, on which the interest is \$64,521,833 50.

Debt bearing interest in lawful money, \$1,289,156,545, on which the interest is \$74,740,630 78.

Debt on which interest has ceased, \$1,527,120.

Debt bearing no interest, \$357,906,969.

The total interest, both in coin and in lawful money, is \$139,262,568 28.

Legal tender notes in circulation, one and two years, five per cent. notes, \$39,954,230.

United States notes, old issue, \$472,603.

United States notes, new issue, \$432,687,966.

Compound interest notes, act of March 3d, 1863, \$15,000,000.

Compound interest notes, act of June 30th, 1864, \$197,121,470.

Total legal tenders in circulation, \$685,236,269.

Amount of fractional currency, \$27,750,000.

Uncalled for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous war and navy, \$15,936,000.

Amount in Treasury, coin, \$35,338,000.

Currency, \$81,402,000.

Total amount in Treasury, \$116,739,632 59.

The statement of the public debt, by the returns and Treasurer's books, on the 1st of July, as compared with that statement on the 31st of May, shows an increase of \$122,000,000 during the intervening period, owing in part to the extraordinary sums required to pay arrears due to the army, the entire public debt being \$2,635,205,755. The amount of legal tender notes now in circulation is \$685,236,269, or an increase from May 31st, of \$26,025,700.

THE CONSERVATORS.—The Universe, a Catholic paper in Philadelphia, says: "If we have read the trial with correct judgment, the hanging and imprisoning were deserved; and if we do not mistake the public feeling, there is a universal approval of the way in which things have been brought to a close. The evidence of the President's murder is not clearer than that the condemned were real conspirators and abettors in it, and the nation is too just not to ratify the sentence pronounced upon them. So much for an unjustified treason and for a foul deed of blood done in its interest! We regret that there was a woman in the tragedy, and that that woman was a Catholic. But when women conspire and abet treason and murder, and silence the teachings of the Church in their own hearts, no thing can be said in their defence."

Election Returns.

The Louisville Journal says: Experts in political calculation give the following as the probable results of the Congressional election: First District—Trumble (Democrat), 3,000. Second District—Yeaman (Union), probably elected. Third District—Close (Democrat), 3,500. Fourth District—Rousseau (Union), 1,500. Fifth District—Smith (Union), 800. Seventh District—Shanklin (Democrat), 3,000. Eighth District—Randall (Union), 400. Ninth District—McKee (Union), 1,000.

From later advices Randall's majority is probably about 4,000.

The Cincinnati Commercial's dispatch from Lexington, dated the 8th, says: The news is still meager from the districts east of here. McKee is elected by about 1,000 majority. This is a gain. Colonel Lilly is elected to the Senate, so is Colonel Morrow. Both of these are gains. We gain also the Representative from Bath county. The Eight District sends an unbroken delegation to the Legislature as far as heard from, which gives us a gain of several. Knox county gives a radical majority of 530. Laurel county gives a radical majority of 300. Powell county gives a small majority for the Union ticket. In the Seventh District, the Conservatives have majorities as follows: Franklin, 550, a loss to the Union men of the Representative, Boyle, 164; Woodford, 435; Lincoln, 300; Scott, 750; Clarke gives about 200; Bourbon, 500; Jessamine, 300. Allen, Union, is certainly elected to the Senate from Clarke and Madison. Madison county gives the Union ticket 450 majority. Fayette county gives 450 majority for the Conservatives.

In the 8th Congressional District (Randall's), as far as heard from, there is a gain for the Union party, upon the Constitutional Amendment, of two Senators and four Representatives. It is also stated that Bracken county has given Gen. Smith 140 majority and elected Sroube (U.) to the Legislature. All hail, Bracken.

We will publish the official returns from the several counties as fast as they are received at the Secretary of State's office. From the above returns it will be seen that the Union party have certainly elected four Members of Congress, while the probability is that two others, Messrs. Yeaman and Lowry, are also elected.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF FRANKLIN CO.

For Congress—Shanklin, (for Slavery) 981; Fry, (against Slavery,) 382. Shanklin's majority 599.

For Treasurer—Garrard (Democrat,) 960; Neal (Union,) 359. Garrard's majority 601.

For Senate—Swigert (Conservative,) 997; Myers (Union,) 346. Swigert's majority 651.

For House of Representatives—Harlan, (any thing for office,) 972; Gray (Union,) 400. Harlan's majority 572.

For County Attorney—Moore (Rebel,) 943; Morris (Union,) 343. Moore's majority 600.

For Jailor—Bohannon (Conservative,) 909; Craik (Union,) 372. Bohannon's majority 537. R. T. Coleman, a clever gentleman, claiming to belong to no party, received 70 votes for Jailor. Mr. McQueen, whose political status we know nothing about, received 7 votes, also, for Jailor.

J. Carter Coleman, received 282 votes for Justice of the Peace in this Magistrate's District, without opposition, and is therefore elected.

From Florida.

A correspondent of the Savannah Herald gives an account of affairs in Florida, from which we extract:

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Here I met an intelligent and communicative citizen of Florida, from whom I obtained many items of interest. It is generally supposed that Florida has suffered much more than she actually has, but the fact is, the interior of the State to a considerable extent remains uninjured. The Union forces did much damage at Baldwin, but with almost this single exception the destruction of property sustained by Florida during the war is chiefly confined to her sea coast cities, villages and towns, which, after all, leaves her people in a much more healthy and desirable condition than is generally supposed.

From another citizen of the interior of Florida, I ascertained that at the present time there is actually in the State more bacon, sugar, molasses, etc., than has been before for a number of years. But little of these commodities left the State during the four years of war just passed, with the exception of what limited amount may have passed through the blockade, which, from all accounts, may be set down as hardly sufficient to be worthy of mention.

THE FEELING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The people generally, wherever I have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with them, I find them cheerful, confident and hopeful, as regards the intention of the Government in the future rules and regulations that are to be imposed upon them for their safety, guidance and control. They appear to be very well satisfied with the new state of affairs, and sanguine that a Government which once furnished them protection, safety and contentment, will not be slow to do the same again to a loyal and law-abiding people, most of whom are in no wise responsible for the breaking up of our country, but who have themselves been hunted and persecuted by Confederate conspirators.

The English papers announce the death of the author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm," at the advanced age of seventy-seven. Originally trained as an artist, Isaac Taylor, at an early age, abandoned his profession for that literary career in which so many members of his family had attained distinction. His father, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, his uncle, Charles Taylor, the learned editor of "Calmet," his sisters, Ann and Jane Taylor, the joint authors of "Original Poems and Hymns for Infant Minds," his mother, Ann Taylor, and his brother, Jeffreys Taylor, have all written works which have attained a wide popularity.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The supply and price of sugar, says the Washington Republican, come home to every class and condition in life with an interest that cannot be suppressed. It is an indispensable article of domestic comfort, and naturally, when scarce and high, excites anxiety as to its future abundance and consequent cheapness. It is gratifying to the consumer to know that the production of the article is rapidly on the increase. Formerly, Louisiana was able to throw into market in a single season nearly four hundred and fifty thousand hogheads of sugar, but the war has greatly crippled her saccharine resources, and last year she only furnished about eleven thousand hogheads. It is gratifying to know that the crop this year is estimated at thirty thousand hogheads. When the State is well worked up again under the foster influence of peace, and a free and properly compensated industry, she will once more yield her abundance, and furnish a liberal supply of this indispensable article. Until we reach that point, which will require time, we must bear with high prices and the inconvenience of a short supply.

A New Hampshire gentleman says "Take two large table-spoonfuls of cologne and two tea-spoonfuls of fine salt; mix them together in a small bottle; every time you have any acute affection of the nerves, or neuralgia, simply breath the fumes in your nose from the bottle, and you will be immediately relieved."

The potato is a native of Chili and Peru. They were originally carried to England from Santa Fe, in America, by Sir John Hawkins, in or about the year 1563.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday August 1st 1865, in Nashville, Tenn., by Rev. Dr. Howell, Mr. A. JUDSON GRAHAM, to Miss HANNAH H. GAY, both of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, in South Frankfort, Ky., on the 7th August 1865, CHURCHILL, youngest son of Wm. and Prudence B. Hunt, aged (9) nine years.

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew."

He expired, was exhorted, and went to heaven.

A pearl has dropped, and the merry voice to which we have been accustomed to listen is silenced forever. Another silvery link has been added to the beautiful chain that binds the heart to the Eternal Throne, and another jewel sparkles in the Savior's crown. Like some beautiful flower whose delicate leaves have gradually faded beneath the burning rays of a summer sun, this young, gentle, and noble child withered under the touch of a painful disease, without a murmur. Slowly the light faded from the soft grey eye, in whose pure depths were reflected all the warm and generous impulses of his spotless soul; and so gradually did the hues of death steal over his fair cheek, that those who loved him so well were unconscious of his approaching dissolution, and fondly hoped that he would still be spared to brighten their existence. He was too pure for earth, and all that was loved and cherished of little Churchill has been laid beneath the sod of the valley. This little flower which blossomed so sweetly in the garden of life, has been transplanted to a serner and more glorious clime, where it will blossom in unfading beauty upon the banks of the golden river that flows fast by the throne of God. Dear little Church, we bid you a sad heart-adieu! If every tear that shall be shed above your lowly dust were a flower, your grave would exhale a sweet perfume to heaven to mingle with that of the immortal blooms that are now around you. May He that "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," pour the balm of healing on the hearts of the afflicted parents, and bereaved relations—and may they feel that the Redeemer's blood is sufficient to purchase them an entrance in the glorious home of their lost treasure.

The soft breath of summer passed o'er his brow As the gentle dew kisses the flowers, When he faded away, like a beautiful dream, To the land of Elysian bowers.

THE OFFENSE IS RANK.

We hold it inexcusable in any person, male or female, when they subject us to an annoyance which a very little trouble on their part would obviate. Especially is this the case where the unfortunate possessor of a bad breath will persist in button-holding and intruding his views upon us, to our manifest mental and physical discomfort. If these good people would use the Soror-pont it would not only render them acceptable acquaintances, but would at once greatly improve their teeth and breath.

Sold by all Druggists. 2t.

FORTY

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THESE Lots comprise the square opposite the Gas Works, bounded by Mero, Washington and Wilkerson Sts.

Terms one third cash—the balance in six and twelve months, and a lien retained to secure the deferred payments. Notes to bear interest. This is a rare chance for persons of small capital to secure comfortable homes. A plat of the lots can be seen at the office of Col. A. H. Runkle.

Apply to L. HORD or J. S. or L. E. HARVIE.

Aug. 11-tf.

OXFORD

FEMALE COLLEGE,

New Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, are invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national. Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. KARL MENZ continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, REV. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Oxford, Ohio.

Aug. 11-w3t.

THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Toad in South Frankfort.

Aug. 11. 2t.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjacent counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

J. W. FINNELL.
V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 21, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Courts.
Any business connected with him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,
attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-tf.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINNLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINNLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINNLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices in FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

WETZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select staple of sewing goods for Gen-
tleman's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youngs Bay,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 2 twf. S. BLACK.

SPLendid BARGAINS!
All Sure of their Money's Worth.
W. Forsyth & Co.
39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (near 13 & 14 Nassau)
offer for sale the following Magnificent List:
Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.
EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!
And not to be paid for till you know what
you are to get.
250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to
\$150.00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches.....\$35.00 each.
500 Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches \$15.00
each.
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5.00 to
\$15.00 each.
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets, \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.
6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2.50
to \$5.00 each.
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3.00
to \$6.00 each.
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders, \$4.00
to \$5.00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4.00
to \$6.00 each.
Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs,
Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles,
Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Bar Drops, Children's
Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings,
Scent Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Sil-
ver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea
and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.
The articles in this stock are of the neatest and
most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the
various articles are put in sealed envelopes and
mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by
mail, as ordered, and on the receipt of the cer-
tificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR
and take the article named in it, or not; or any
other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.
Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1.
eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold
Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen,
\$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch,
\$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch,
\$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order.
Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.
Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All ar-
ticles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged,
or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of
dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers
during the past year.
AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents
for Certificate and Circular. Address,
W. FORTYTH & CO.,
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.
June 6-3m.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.
UNITED LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
Of Kentucky.
CHARTERED CAPITAL - \$800,000.
JOHN P. JACKSON, President.
C. F. BEYLAND, Secretary.
J. D. POLLARD, Agent.
Corner of Main and St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.
Fire and Marine risks taken at fair rates.
July 25-1m.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken-
tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-
western Cities and Towns. But one change of
cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train,
and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or
St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time
for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at
10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati,
and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R.
for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield,
Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and
Leavenworth. *Baggage checked through!* Sleep-
ing Cars by Night Train.
For through tickets, apply at the offices of the
Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-tf

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.
FINE
CLOTHING

—AND—
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
30 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Building formerly occupied by LE BOUVIL-
LIER AND BRO.
May 16-3m.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth,
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles
which are now being made, and which are giving
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a
large assortment from which to select, thereby
enabling him to select each patient with the price,
shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and
prices as moderate as the style of work will ad-
mit of.

Gold! Gold!
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

THE
STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.
BY HON. EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the
United States.

AN ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY NON-
PARTISAN REPOSITORY OF Historical data; and in
that light we would not it will, in the course of a
few years, be esteemed by writers and students of
all countries and all parties. —London Athenaeum,
January 7, 1865.

This is recognized abroad, as at home, the
pre-eminent usefulness and value of
McPHERSON'S HISTORY OF THE RE-
BELLION.

A new and enlarged edition of which is now ready.
It embraces ALL the matter in the first edition,
carefully revised and corrected, and 210 pages ad-
ditional.

The abridges brings the Government history
down through the late sessions of the Union and
the rebel Congress, giving all the important ac-
tion of each, to the date of the death of Pres-
ident Lincoln, which is coincident with the close
of the rebel administration.

It also contains an extremely valuable and in-
teresting chapter on the relations of the Church
to the rebellion, giving the deliverances and ad-
dresses of all denominations, both in the loyal
and the insurrectionary States, together with the
collisions of the military with churches in the
border States, and the facts thus far developed
respecting Church Reconstruction. This chapter
on a subject scarcely touched in any other similar
work, adds greatly to the permanent value of
this.

All the Reports, Propositions and Votes in the
late Congress, on the vexed and still unsettled
question of the Reconstruction of the late insur-
rectionary States, are in this volume, and can be
found in no other.

In this work will be found President Lincoln's
Messages, Letters, Addresses, and State Papers,
arranged according to subjects and dates, includ-
ing his last Speech on Reconstruction, a correct
copy of which was furnished by him for this
History the day before his assassination.

The only correct and official table of the last
Presidential Vote is in this volume, showing both
the home and the army vote.

Original Records from the Bureau of Military
Justice significantly illustrate the character of
the Rebellion, and the practical workings of the
Emancipation Policy.

The Publishers confidently present this work as
the MOST ACCURATE, IMPARTIAL AND
COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF THE RE-
BELLION yet published. It is literally a
MAGAZINE OF FACTS

of daily discussion, and of perpetual importance,
and is clearly arranged and THOROUGHLY IN-
DEXED. It has already become standard au-
thority on the great subjects to which it relates.

One vol., 8vo., pp. 650, cloth. Price \$3; free
by mail. For sale by all Book-sellers.

PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Publishers,
Metropolitan Book Store,
Washington City, D. C.
July 28-3t, -8.

USE DAWES'
LIQUID BLUE,
The Cheapest and Best Article Used for
BLUING CLOTHES!

FOR SALE BY
DEBUGHTS & GROCERS.
July 14, 1865-3m

1865 1865



**COSTAR'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATORS**

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.
Is a paste—used for Rats,
Mice, Roaches, Black and
Red Ants, &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash, used to
destroy, and also as a pre-
ventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes,
Flies, Bed-Bugs, Insects on
Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers every-
where.
!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box,
Bottle and Plask, before you buy.
HENRY H. COSTAR,
Principal Depot, 438 Broadway, New York.
1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Ga-
zette (English) asserts and proves by figures that
one pair of rats will have a progeny and descend-
ants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now,
unless this immense family can be kept down,
they would consume more food than would sus-
tain 65,000 human beings.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this
paper.

1865.
FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should
recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain,
Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats,
Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of
which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth
of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Extermina-
tor, bought and used freely.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this
paper.

Old and young should use
STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
FOR
THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair
from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies,
Preserves, and renders it Soft and
Glossy, and the Head free from
Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and
Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H.
Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.
May 12, 1865-5m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that
WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April,
1865, murdered — Adams, in the county of
Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is
going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wil-
kins Warren and his delivery to the jailer
of Bath county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th
day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the
73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINNLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high,
weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and
has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had
on when he committed the murder military coat,
striped pants and high topped boots.
May 19, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that
one Green Johnson did in May, 1865,
kill and murder John Miller, in Adair county,
near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from
justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS
for the apprehension of the said GREEN JOHN-
SON and his delivery to the jailer of Adair county,
within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand, and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this
9th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in
the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINNLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
June 20-3m.

BURNAM & DICKSON,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug
Store, Terre Haute, Ind.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.
Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming
Land in all the Western States and Territories.
Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered,
Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the
Western States. We are prepared to enter lands,
with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal
terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real
Estate at Auction.
Persons desiring to change their residences
would do well to call and examine our register of
Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large
number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly
every State in the United States. We will be
pleased to answer any communication in regard
to Lands, and we think we can give general sat-
isfaction as our acquaintance with the Western
States and Territories is equal to any other office
in the country.
June 18, 1865-6m.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Audi-
tor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1855.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is.....\$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is.....70,000 00

ASSETS.
Third. Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule.....159,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-
cured by deed of trust on real es-
tate.....11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest.....174,820 23
Loans on undoubted personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days.....9,425 69
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity.....18,900 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turns.....17,340 25
Amounts due from Agents not in-
cluded in above.....1,000 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Office.....5,998 40

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home
offices and agencies).....1,814 00
Missouri defence warrants.....411 00
Revenue stamps.....15 80
Total amount of all assets of the
Company, except future premiums
receivable.....\$430,900 36

LIABILITIES.
Dividends to be redeemed this year,
or added to policies.....4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be re-
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or
added to policies.....59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
their value to par.....40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the
Company, because of violation and
forfeiture \$7,000.
No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force,
insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-
900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.
Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,
and each for himself, that the foregoing is a full,
true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon the above-
described floors of the city and county of St. Louis,
worth double the amount of said principal loans,
and that the above described investments, nor any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, —In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provisions
of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1855; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
is revoked if it shall be made to appear to the
undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promp-
tly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that
one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted
in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder
of JAMES P. POLYMER, who was a resident of
Montgomery county, who was killed in Septem-
ber, 1864, and the said Garrett Ballard is
now a fugitive from justice and is going at
large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Gar-
rett Ballard, and his delivery to the jailer of
Montgomery county, within one year from the
date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort this the
25th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in
the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINNLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION.
About 24 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches
high, heavy built, black hair, florid complexion,
and rough in manner and in language.
Aug. 4, 1865-3m.

BOONE COUNTY COURT.
R. A. Edwards, Plaintiff,
against
Samuel Nye, Defendant.

THE Defendant, Samuel Nye, is notified that
I will, on the first Monday in September
next, move the Boone County Court to appoint
Commissioners to convey to me the following real
estate, by deed, to wit: lying in Walton, Boone
county, Ky.,—Beginning at Sandier's corner,
running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet;
thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40
feet Southwardly, to Sandier's line; thence with
his line to the beginning,—it being the same for
which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the
5th of April, 1852, I having paid all the purchase
money for said property. This 25th of July, 1865.
R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865-3 weeks—cod 10.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that
one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted
in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder
of JAMES P. POLYMER, who was a resident of
Montgomery county, who was killed in Septem-
ber, 1864, and the said Garrett Ballard is
now a fugitive from justice and is going at
large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Gar-
rett Ballard, and his delivery to the jailer of
Montgomery county, within one year from the
date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort this the
25th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in
the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINNLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION.
About 24 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches
high, heavy built, black hair, florid complexion,
and rough in manner and in language.
Aug. 4, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me
that one DENNIS FOX did, on the 7th of
June, 1865, kill and murder Pat. Canlay, of
Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from jus-
tice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND
FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said
DENNIS FOX, and his delivery to the jailer of
Jefferson county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 27th
day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the
74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINNLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Fox is an Irish laborer, about 26 years old, 5
feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare built, with sharp
features, light brown hair, brown eyes, complex-
ion rather dark, wide mouth, and rather a low
down look.
June 30, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me
that B. F. DEWEES, of Grayson county,
did, on the 20th day of July, 1865, waylay and
murder the said Caleb Stinson, of the same
county, and the said B. F. Dewees is now a fu-
gitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B.
F. Dewees, and his delivery to the jailer of
Metcalfe county within one year from the
date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand, and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th
day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the
74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINNLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Said B. F. Dewees is about 32 years old, 5 feet
10 inches high, red hair, blue eyes, no whiskers,
sandy complexion, had the end of his nose bitten
off some years ago, and weighs about 150 pounds.
Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me
that one STEPHEN LITTELL stands indicted
in the Fayette Circuit Court for the murder of
Merrett, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going
at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOL-
LARS for the apprehension of said Stephen
Littell, and his delivery to the jailer of Mer-
rett county, within one year from the date here-
of.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort this the
24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in
the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINNLE, Secretary of State.
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary